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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
3 4 5 6 7	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -against- JOHN DOE, DEFENDANT,	: 98-CR-1101 U.S. Courthouse : Brooklyn, New York : April 1, 2011	
8 9 10	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES DISTRIC	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE BRIAN M. COGAN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
11 12	APPEARANCES:	FA L VAICH	
13 14 15	United 147 P Brook BY:	TA LYNCH d States Attorney ierrepont Street lyn, New York 11201 TODD KAMINSKY tant U.S. Attorney	
16 17	For John Doe: MICHA	EL BEYS, ESQ. MOBARGHA, ESQ.	
18 19 20	DAVID	RD LERNER, ESQ. SCHULZ, ESQ.	
21 22 23	Court Reporter: SHELDO Offic 225 Ca Brook (718)	ON SILVERMAN ial Court Reporter adman Plaza East lyn, New York 11201 613-2537	
2425	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography. Transcript Produced By Computer Aided Transcription.		

1 THE CLERK: United States versus John Doe.

2 (Appearances noted).

THE COURT: Good morning.

THE COURT: Who is in the back?

MR. KAMINSKY: Kevin Lee, an intern in the Columbia Law School, intern law program assisting with this case.

THE COURT: I'll note the record of these proceedings will remain sealed, although depending on what's discussed, I or the circuit may choose to unseal it after.

I've reviewed all the papers.

Does anyone have anything they want to add to the papers?

MR. BEYS: Yes, your Honor. There are two matters, one of which the court may already have on behalf of John Doe. Judge Glasser's scheduling order dated March 23rdrd, I'll pass a copy to your Honor's deputy and also a case we did not cite but is virtually tracking the language of Judge Glasser's order. It's In Re criminal contempt proceedings against Gerald Crawford, Second Circuit 2003 case; the cite, 329 F.3d 131, stands for the proposition under the collateral bar doctrine, a party may not challenge a district court's order by violating it, which is closely related to what Judge Glasser stated in his order. I pass that to your Honor's deputy as well.

THE COURT: Anything else?

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MR. LERNER:
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                           This decision was just handed up.
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              THE COURT:
                           I haven't read it anymore than you
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    have. You dispute the fact that he cannot challenge a sealing
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    order by violating it?
              MR. LERNER:
                            I denied the premise there is a
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    sealing order --
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                           I didn't ask you that, sir.
              THE COURT:
                                                         If there
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    is a sealing order, do you think you can challenge it by
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    violating it?
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              MR. LERNER: A sealing order is binding on the
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    court staff.
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              THE COURT: You're just not going to answer my
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    question, are you?
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              Is it your position a sealing order can be
    challenged by the party who is enjoined from violating it to
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    violate?
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              MR. LERNER: As stated, the answer is no.
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    However --
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              THE COURT:
                           That's all I'm asking you.
                            I would like to ask your Honor if
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              MR. LERNER:
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    you've seen the government's letter of March 17th that was
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    directed to Judge Glasser which moves for the unsealing of the
    docket.
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              THE COURT:
                           That's the one with the grid that
    refers to certain documents, a chart or grid?
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MR. KAMINSKY: Yes, two letters that Mr. Roe did not receive the grid that actually reveals what they are, but received the overall argument in terms of what would be in the grid.

THE COURT: Yes, I've seen that.

Let me start with that. I don't think you can do that. The circuit has entered an order. It's on appeal.

Judge Glasser's decision is on appeal. I don't think he has jurisdiction to go ahead, modify now. I'm sure if you want to unseal certain documents and you have the agreement of Mr. Doe's counsel and, Mr. Learner, I can't imagine why he objects to any unsealing, do a consent motion to the circuit, refer to me -- they may decide it themselves but the notion suggested in a footnote in your letter Judge Glasser still has jurisdiction to modify his orders that are on appeal, he'll determine that ultimately.

MR. KAMINSKY: That's fine. It was important to the government that it alert --

THE COURT: Appear reasonable in saying certain things don't have to be sealed?

MR. KAMINSKY: Yes.

THE COURT: I understand that. You have to do it the right way.

MR. KAMINSKY: We appreciate that, your Honor.

It's certainly we take what you say to heart, also let you

know we did not cavalierly send the letter to whatever judge was closest. We talked about it and after our understanding of how the case unfolded, we did think it was appropriate, although certainly after speaking with Mr. Doe's counsel, we understand there are arguments against that.

One of the reasons we forwarded to your Honor yesterday our letter to the Second Circuit was a bit more of an explanation as to why we did what we did. Of course, hopefully, now the Second Circuit and we would be happy if it were the case, would tell us, the government to hold your horses, you'll get to the unsealing when we say you do.

THE COURT: As I say, I suspect without knowing if everyone is consenting, the circuit will allow modification of its order or Judge Glasser's order. You're divested by the notice of appeal if Judge Glasser's injunction and interim injunction from the circuit. I don't think there's power of the district court to go ahead and decide that.

The other point I will dispose of quickly. With regard to Mr. Beys's argument, one of the things the circuit intended me to do was to remedy or conduct hearings on prior violations. I don't see that at all. That is not part of the implementation directive I see from the circuit. That I think is not going to happen as to past violations until the circuit resolves the appeal. If you feel differently, you want my mandate to be expanded, you could make a motion to the circuit

to do that and the circuit will determine that how far it thinks best.

Mr. Beys?

MR. BEYS: Nothing, thank you.

THE COURT: With regard to Mr. Lerner's application, there are two problems. Number one, still much too amorphous to lead me to any other conclusion you're looking advisory opinions that could be used to gradually wear away at the injunctive orders in place. No need to bother to deny that. I will tell you it is sufficiently vague that I'm unable to give you the advice you're looking for.

Mr. Roe says he's going to commence a lawsuit. I won't know whether it violates the injunction the circuit has entered until he goes ahead and commences that lawsuit. I think there's a very good chance, depending on what he puts in there, that it will.

There are numerous, very vague references to matters in the public record. Some of the public record, you tell me matters are discussed. They're not discussed. The press release, for example that was issued in 2000, at least the copy I've been given does not refer by name to Mr. Doe at all, anyone.

MR. LERNER: It does.

THE COURT: My copy doesn't. I'll tell you, I've been through it with a fine-toothed comb. Maybe I have a

1 redacted copy.

MR. LERNER: Footnote, if you're looking at the press release, JA1153, footnote number 2 on the bottom of that page.

THE COURT: The press release had footnotes?

MR. KAMINSKY: The government can concur with that fact.

MR. BEYS: As does Doe, your Honor.

MR. LERNER: Doe's counsel agreed in their letter that Roe has the knowledge in his letter that Roe may disseminate documents that are already in the public domain. Therefore, we would like a declaration by this court that he may do so.

MR. BEYS: We would object, Judge.

THE COURT: I'm not doing that. What you can do, if you want me to make a ruling, to give me specifically the documents that you say are in the public domain and then we'll have a hearing as to whether everyone agrees those are in the public domain.

MR. LERNER: Your Honor, I provided the court with the joint appendix with tabbed documents that we contend are already in the public domain.

THE COURT: Your request was not phrased just in terms of distributing those documents. It was phrased in terms of extrapolating from it, allowed that possibility. I'm

not going to allow you to extrapolate from that. What you're going to have to do, if you want any kind of advisory opinion from me, is to get preclearance of exactly what it is you're going to say.

What I suggest to you, you submit a chart. The chart has a left column of single-sentenced statements. It has a right column of where those statements are in the public domain. If that's the case, then I may approve that.

Mr. Beys, why would I not approve that?

MR. BEYS: We would like the opportunity to speak to the question of inadvertent disclosure. What we said in our papers, we don't think we can stop Mr. Roe from talking about or disseminating what's already out there. We could be wrong. The Second Circuit could have a different view of it and, moreover, we would like the opportunity to brief the issue of whether the government did it inadvertently 11 years ago when it spent 13 years trying to conceal that fact.

THE COURT: But if it's in the public domain, isn't it already out there?

MR. BEYS: Like I said, your Honor, we think that's the case. We wrote that. We could be wrong. But yes, it's already out there, names Mr. Sater by name in one line.

THE COURT: Right. That's what I'm concerned about the tone and nature of Mr. Learner's paper, that you will take one small reference, combine it with other things you know

from documents that were not in the public domain and give that public domain statement of a minor nature a whole new life and that you will not be permitted to do.

I'll be glad to consider specific statements that you wanted to make with sources and then I'll determine if you can make those statements.

I also have to tell you, Mr. Learner, I thought your papers were absurd. It was like a comic book characterization of what legal papers are supposed to look like. When you have Mr. Roe talking about engineering decompensation, I just can't imagine any federal judge finding that the least bit persuasive. I'm looking for facts in here. I've got an affidavit, reads similarly to some of the pro se affidavits I get. I don't understand what you're trying to achieve.

Is this the way you write in all your cases?

MR. LERNER: This is not an ordinary case. We felt it was warranted.

THE COURT: I think it's not. No case is ordinary. Every case is entitled to particular special attention and effective advocacy is effective advocacy no matter what the context is. If you want to get to me, at least, or any other judge that's going to touch this case, let's do legal papers the way legal papers are normally done, not like a comic book.

Anything further?

MR. BEYS: One question. This is what I meant to

ask before, your Honor. Regarding our contempt motion, in addition to writing to the Second Circuit for clarification, would your Honor have a problem with us bringing an order to show cause to Judge Glasser who does still retain jurisdiction over the underlying case? We believe, as we've written --

THE COURT: Don't you want to wait for the circuit to affirm or reject those injunctions?

Why do you need to do that now?

MR. BEYS: For one reason, your Honor. There is a statement that he's going to file a lawsuit in state court.

THE COURT: That won't be addressed. If he does that and he has to be put in jail because he does something like that, that will not be addressed by your order to show cause for past violations.

MR. BEYS: That's true. That is our one concern.

THE COURT: As I said, I'm not advisory opinions.

The next thing Mr. Roe may hear from me is why he shouldn't be put in the MDC for violating the Second Circuit's injunction.

That's all there is to it. There's nothing more that we can do at this point.

MR. BEYS: Thank you.

THE COURT: I will tell you, Mr. Learner, the threats, they fall on deaf ears. I have no investment in this case. If Mr. Roe doesn't violate the injunction, I don't have anything to do. If he does, I have something to do. That's

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2 Anything else?

MR. BEYS: No, your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Kaminsky?

Very briefly. The Second Circuit MR. KAMINSKY: mandate does specifically entrust your Honor with enforcing the district court's orders. One such order that still has not been complied with -- it is baffling -- they still maintain the very orders that are subject to the injunction and the TRO. The case that was handed up to your Honor earlier before by Mr. Beys, the in re contempt proceedings of Gerald Crawford, specifically state that a litigant does not have the ability to say "I'm going to violate the order, hold on to this stuff and wait for the circuit to prove I'm right." He must hand over and/or place those documents in some type of transitory place and wait for the circuit to rule, but he still has them, in direct contravention of the court's order saying give them back, give them to the U.S. Attorney's Office. No one gave anything.

THE COURT: The directive to give them back is in Judge Glasser's order, not the circuit, right?

MR. KAMINSKY: Right.

MR. LERNER: I would like to object to that statement, your Honor. There is no order directing the destruction of electronic copies or return of photocopies.

The original that was provided to Mr. Roe by Mr. Bernstein, lawfully, at that, was handed up to court. It is in the court's possession. It was stated at the hearings that the original has been returned. Therefore, there is no further original to be returned and there are only electronic copies.

THE COURT: Mr. Kaminsky, quote for me the portion of the order upon which you are relying. Direct me to that.

MR. KAMINSKY: The Second Circuit mandate of yours or Judge Glasser's order to them?

THE COURT: I assume you will agree with me the Second Circuit's order in and of itself does not require the return of either originals or copies, right? It incorporates Judge Glasser's orders?

MR. KAMINSKY: That's correct. It says you have the limited mandate of implementing and overseeing compliance with our orders and the previous orders entered by Judge Glasser. That's a quote. One of those orders, your Honor, because I'm currently immersed in drafting the appeal, I have two hearings singed into my head and at the end of the July 20th proceeding, Mr. Doe's counsel at the time, Ms. Moore, says specifically to Judge Glasser we would like you to include in the TRO copies of the documents because although Mr. Roe is telling you he's given them back to you, what good is that if he has the copies? The judge said I agree. Mr. Learner's response is are you issuing a further

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TRO? The judge says I am.
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              THE COURT:
                            I need to see that. I'm sure you're
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    not misrepresenting that but I need to see it.
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              MR. LERNER:
                             There's no specific directive by the
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    court --
              THE COURT: I'll look at it and then I'll see.
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              MR. BEYS:
                           If the government doesn't submit it,
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    we'll gladly submit it to your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                            Does anybody have it here?
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              MR. BEYS: We don't have the transcript here.
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    have a joint appendix.
                               I point you to, beginning on line 4
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              MR. KAMINSKY:
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    of page 706 of the transcript.
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              THE COURT:
                           Mr. Learner, you want to respond to
    what the transcript says?
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              MR. LERNER:
                            May I take my copy?
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              THE COURT:
                            Sure. That's our copy but you can look
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    at ours or we can trade, whichever you prefer.
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               (Pause.)
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                            Page 706 of the joint appendix?
              MR. LERNER:
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              THE COURT:
                           Correct, line 4.
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              (Pause.)
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              MR. LERNER:
                            There's no specific directive by Judge
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    Glasser to destroy the electronic copies of the document and
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    there's been no dissemination of the document. Therefore,
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there's been no violation of any TRO and we would request 2 further briefing before you wish to entertain this issue.

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THE COURT: No, it's absolutely clear on its face Judge Glasser intended you to destroy electronic copies and to return any photocopies. If that is not done by the end of Monday, I will hold your client in contempt.

MR. LERNER: We would need to brief that. I would like the court to be aware it is actually impossible to purge electronic files.

THE COURT: I understand. They can always be dug up by a technician, that the most you can do is overwrite them. You can also remove from the first level of the recording media those documents so that they cannot be accessed by anyone but a technician. That's fairly easy to do.

Mr. Learner, are you playing games with me?

MR. LERNER: No.

THE COURT: You think I don't know how these things work?

MR. LERNER: No, I don't know what your Honor knows.

THE COURT: They're stored on files, on the C drive. You find the copies, you delete them. I understand that doesn't mean a technician couldn't unpeel the layers of data written over them and find them at some point. I'm not

requiring you to do that at this point but I am requiring you to delete them. Don't tell me that can't be done, sir.

MR. LERNER: Your Honor, these files are backed up every night on the computers. They're on an off-site service. That is the problem.

THE COURT: The backups?

MR. LERNER: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Kaminsky, what's your view as to backup tapes?

MR. KAMINSKY: Your Honor, I'm actually trying to process this. I think, programs -- the best thing to do is to possibly get an affirmation from someone that works at the company that that backup will be kept in a certain place by a certain proprietor, will not be able to be accessed.

There is the possibility the circuit will disagree with Judge Glasser and then that document may need to be accessed. We just don't think they should have access to it at this time.

THE COURT: I think, for that reason, it's good enough for now to have no accessible copies from any desktop computer. The fact that they're in backup tapes, we might require a purging of those later, but we will not require it now. If they're on backup tapes, that's fine. I don't want anyone with access to the network that your client uses to be able to get into that network from a desktop or laptop

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computer and access those documents, but solely resident on
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    the backup tapes.
               Anything else?
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               (No response.)
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               THE COURT:
                            Thank you all.
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                This transcript is available to both sides if they
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    wish to order it.
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